

Agenda

- Schematic of LCMSMS system
- Method applicability
- Method advantages
- Method cost comparision
- Quality control acceptance guidelines
- Questions

LCMSMS Schematic

Waters 2795 **Separation Module Dionex IonPac AG 16** Column

Micromass Quattro Micro Tandem Spectrometer Electrospray Probe (negative ion mode)

First Quadrupole Scan Parent Ions: 101 99

Hexapole **Parent Ions fragmented** into many daughter ions

Second Quadrupole Scan daughter lons of interest: 85

83

Conversion to photons Multiplied by photomultiplier

Method Applicability

Wide Variety of Sample Matrices can be analyzed:

- Water
- Soil
- Vegetation
- Milk
- Juices
- Cleaning agents/Solvents

Method Advantages

Detection Limits :

Aqueous samples - 50 ppt

Solid samples - 500 ppt

- Typical matrix interfences (high organic content, chloride, sulfate, bicarbonate, and carbonate) do not greatly affect the analysis.
- Able to quantitate the perchlorate isotopic ratio (99:101).

Method Cost Comparison

Aqueous Samples: \$20 more than the EPA
IC Method 314

Solid Samples: \$30 more than the EPA IC
Method 314



Perchlorate Isotopic Ratio Criteria

Study performed annually consisting of the ratio population from:

- Extracted QC (LCS, MS, MSD, ICS) from all matrices
 - Calibration standards
 - MDL verification standards
 - Calibration verification standards

Perchlorate Isotopic Ratio Criteria (cont.)

- Population Mean within 10% of 3.07
- Population Standard Deviation approximately 0.20
- For Samples whose perchlorate concentrations fall between the MDL and PQL, their ratio should be within 20% (3σ) of the population mean.
- For perchlorate concentrations that are at or exceed the PQL, their ratio should be within 15% (2σ) of the population mean.

Perchlorate Isotopic Ratio Criteria (cont.)

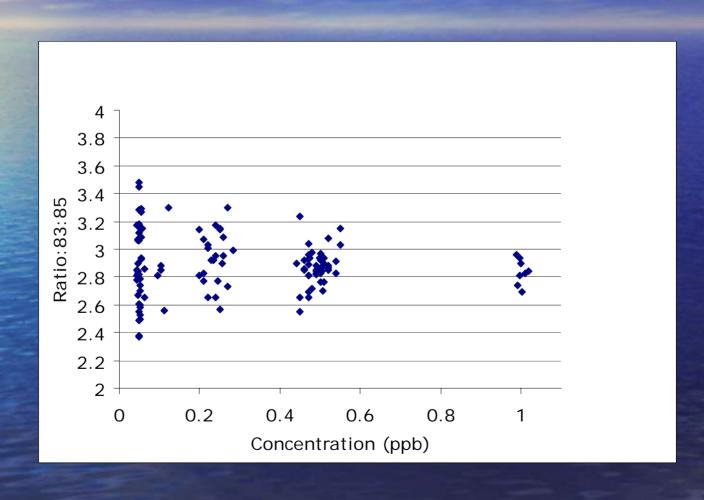
• Mean: 2.85

Standard Deviation: 0.20

● 15% limits : 2.67 - 3.48

• 20% limits : 2.45 - 3.69

QC Samples and Standard Isotopic Ratios



Calibration and Performance Criteria

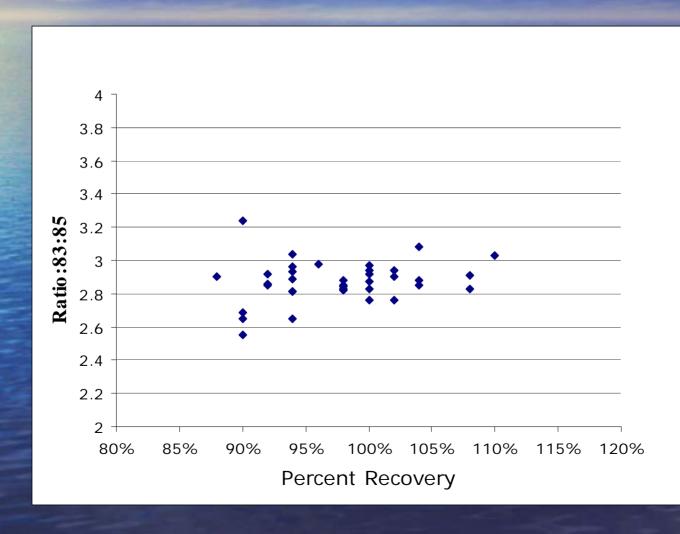
- Internal Standard :
 - Perchlorate-O(18) spiked into all standards, blanks, and samples at the midpoint of the calibration level
 - Area of the standard must be within 50% of the average of the five calibration levels

Calibration and Performance Criteria

- Daily calibration
 - Five standards
 - Linear, forced through the origin
 - Linearity coefficient >/= 0.995

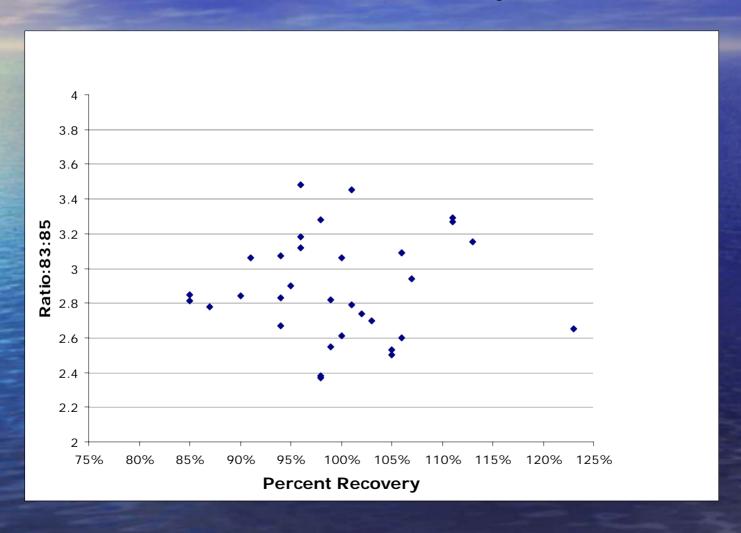
- Initial and continuing calibration verification standards (ICV/CCV):
 - from a second source
 - midpoint of the calibration range
 - within 15% of its true value
 - analyzed every ten samples

ICV/CCV Recovery and Isotopic Ratios



- MDL verification standard :
 - from the same source as the calibration
 - concentration is at the MDL
 - within 30% of its true value
 - analyzed every ten samples

MDL Verification Recovery and Ratios



- Instrument and continuing calibration blank (ICB/CCB):
 - Perchlorate concentration must be less than the MDL
 - Analyzed after each ICV and CCV

- Prep blanks :
 - At least one per every 20 samples
 - Perchlorate concentration must be less than the MDL
- Laboratory Control Sample (LCS) :
 - At least one per every 20 samples
 - Perchlorate spike level at or near the PQL
 - Must be within 15% of true value

- Inteference Check Sample (ICS):
 - At least one every 20 samples
 - Contains 500 ppm each of sulfate, chloride, bicarbonate, and carbonate
 - Perchlorate spike level at or near the PQL
 - Must be within 20% of true value

- Matrix Spike Samples (MS and MSD)
 - If sample volume allows, at least one pair every 20 samples
 - Perchlorate spike level at or near the PQL
 - Concentration must be within 25% of true value
 - RPD must be within 0 30%

Extraction QC Recoveries

